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wavelets and I realized that the bird was moving its feet preparatory to the dive. The next instant as my friend approached, the bird slipped quietly from the alders and disappeared head first beneath the surface. The actions of the two birds were so absolutely alike that I think they must constitute a regular practice on the part of these Grebes.—DELOS E. CULVER, *Addingham, Pa.*

Herring Gulls at Sea.—On page 182 of 'The Auk,' Dr. Strong says, "Herring Gulls do not wander far from land relatively, and they are probably usually within a reasonable distance from fresh water."

On February 8-16, I was on a voyage from New York to Madeira. As we left the American coast, a flock of about forty Herring Gulls accompanied us.

They decreased in number, gradually, and, as their numbers decreased, they fell further behind. Herring Gulls were identified for fully half the distance to Madeira, but on the sixteenth when the birds came close to the ship they were found to be yellow-legged gulls which had doubtless come out from the islands.—ROBERT BARBOUR.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) on Fresh Pond, Cambridge, Mass.—Mr. Brewster in his "Birds of the Cambridge Region" records an occurrence of a Glaucous Gull on Fresh Pond in the '*hutchinsii*' plumage on November 29, 1899. I am able to furnish a second record. On March 2, 1914, in the middle of the forenoon one appeared among the Herring Gulls which were coming in from Boston Harbor to rest and bathe. It was an entirely white bird and much larger than the Herring Gulls. Ice covered most of the surface of the pond, but about an open area reaching to the shore, where the water is received by an entrance pipe, was a collection of Black Ducks and Herring Gulls with a pair of Golden-eyes, a Mallard Drake, and three Great Black-backed Gulls. Other Herring Gulls were arriving, and with a squad of these came the Glaucous Gull. It remained to bathe, successively took two or three flights about, but returned after each flight to the open water or to the edge of the ice, where were gathered the Black Ducks. Its position among these at times made the bird very striking in its complete whiteness. It was still present when an hour later I came away. The next day again this Glaucous Gull was present, arriving with Great Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls at 11.20 A. M., but the following day it was absent, and it was not seen again.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) at Boston, Mass.—On October 24, 1913, two young male European Widgeon appeared on Jamaica Pond. When first seen, they were very shy and swam restlessly about in close companionship, occasionally giving the characteristic call of the species, consisting of two notes, "*Whée-yoû.*" They were still present the following day, and were afterwards viewed from time to time during